

COOK NOT AT POLE, --PEARY

Naval Commander
Sternly Refutes
Claims Made by
the Doctor.

TESTIMONY OF THE ESKIMOS

Long and Carefully Prepared Statement Given to the Public Amounts to Direct Questioning of Dr. Cook's Veracity—Is Signed by All the Principals of the Roosevelt Party.

New York, Oct. 12.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic club.

Commander Peary's Introduction.

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anorotok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys, or young men, two sledges and some twenty dogs. The boys were Itook-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about eighteen and the other about nineteen years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me, in a general way, where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound, and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, Itook-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

(Signed.) R. E. PEARY.

Signed Statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson, in regard to Testimony of Cook's Two Eskimo Boys.

The two Eskimo boys, Itook-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anorotok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (Itook-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third as shown by them, was as described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anorotok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went through Rice Strait to Buchanan Bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anorotok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagler Bay, a branch of Buchanan Bay, and crossed Ellesmere Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler Bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay Fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heuerka Sound" and Nansen Strait.

On their way they killed musk oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen Strait (shore of Axel Heiberg Land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolootingwah and Inughito, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back

a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the seventeenth of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anorotok, arriving May 7. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys).

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty-odd dogs, one or more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southwesterly a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during that time Itook-a-shoo went back to the cache and got his gun, which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and that their sledges still had all they could carry, so that they could not take more.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Ans. No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Do not remember exactly, but something over twenty.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans. Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.

From here they went southwest

along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

The size and position of this island, as drawn by the first boy, was criticized by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberg Land (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes Land and Ellef Ringnes Land.

From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Lands). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands (Amund Ringnes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land, the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

The above portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the pole and back, and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest

(about latitude eighty and a half degrees north) to the pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer. They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav sea to the south end of Heiberg Land, then down through Norwegian Bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs, to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the lit-

tle bay marked "Eid's Fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic, and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Collin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh elder duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, that is shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

The statement in regard to the fresh elder duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July. (This statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straightforwardness and detail of their narrative were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys' statement. This location of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where during his stay in that region he obtained elder duck eggs.)

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones Sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here they killed some musk-oxen and, continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones Sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered.

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head; (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad bight in the coast to Cadogan Fiord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, Itook-a-shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anorotok.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.,
ROBERT A. BARTLETT,
Master S. S. Roosevelt.
D. B. McMILLAN,
GEORGE BORUP,
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

(6450 D)

CHART SHOWING WHAT PEARY CLAIMS IS ROUTE TAKEN BY DR. COOK



Practical Fashions

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.



Paris Pattern No. 3025, All Seams Allowed.—A good design for the light-weight woollens, as well as pongee and the heavy washable materials, is shown in this smart model. Deep plaits each side of the front give a graceful fullness that is softly gathered into the belt. The sleeves are in regulation shirt waist style. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36-inch bust the waist requires four yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 24 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO 3025. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

GIRLS' ONE-PIECE DRESS.



Paris Patterns No. 3044, All Seams Allowed.—The box-plaited dresses hanging straight from the shoulders have always been favorites for little girls. This one is a bit unusual, and has small pointed yokes on each side of center box-plait. The development was in white pique, but several other materials are adaptable, such as challis, wool batiste, chambray and gingham. The closing is in the back, under the plait. A belt of the material passes around the waist and fastens to the box-plait in front with pearl buttons. The pattern is cut in five sizes—four to twelve years. For a girl of eight years the dress will require 4 1/4 yards of material 25 inches wide, four yards 27 inches wide, three yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO 3044. NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

WAS IN NO HURRY TO LEAVE

Prisoner Put Coming Gastronomic Joy Ahead of a Brief Period of Liberty.

A colored man from Georgia had lived in Washington but a few years when he was arrested for some slight violation of the city ordinances. Upon hearing that the negro was in jail, the secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. secured the services of a minister to go with him and sign the prisoner's bail bond. They reached the jail shortly before noon, and told the negro the object of their visit. In response to the proffered kindness he said:

"Mistah Johnsing, I sho is glad you-all is gwine to git me out, but I wants you-all to fix it so I can't git out till late dis evenin'."

Of course the two Samaritans were somewhat taken aback by this unusual request. But a moment later they lost their breath when, in answer to the secretary's question, the Georgia negro replied in a whisper:

"Well, sah, dey's agittin' dinnah ready, an' dey's cookin' greens; an' I sho would like to git some o' dem greens befo' I leaves dis place!"—Lippincott's.

THE CLEVER GIRL.



"Your father ordered some wood from me this morning, miss. Do you know whether he wants hard or soft?" "Oh—er—not too hard."

A French Scholar.

As William bent over her fair face he whispered: "Darling, if I should ask you in French if I might kiss you, what would you answer?"

She, calling up her scanty knowledge of the French language, exclaimed, "Billet doux."—Tit-Bits.

Why Not?

Aunt Spinstery—I hope that your opinions uphold the dignity of your sex, Mamie, and that you believe that every woman should have a vote.

Mamie—I don't go quite so far as that, aunt; but I believe that every woman should have a voter.—Sketch.

Cause of Discord.

She—So they do live happily together, you say?

He—No. It's the eternal struggle between religion and society. He is as straight-backed as she is straight-front.—Life.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.

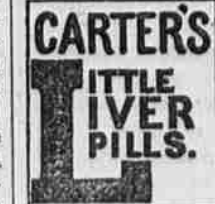
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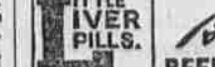
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THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Gives immediate relief. The first dose relieves your aching throat and allays the irritation. Guaranteed to contain no opiates. Very palatable. All Druggists, 25¢.

Electric Glue Heater.

An electric glue heater has been put upon the market which is claimed to melt glue in 30 minutes, and to keep it at a temperature of 150 deg. for several hours after the current has been switched off.

Leads Them All.

Teacher—Who is the greatest inventor?
Shaggy-Haired Pup—Pat. Pending, I guess. I see his name on more inventions than I do any other man's.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

In the number of cotton spindles, Great Britain, with nearly 52,000,000, and the United States with 27,000,000, are far ahead of other countries. Germany comes next, with 9,592,855, followed by France, with 7,096,428.

Wireless on Balloon.

The Aero club of New England is fitting the dirigible balloon Massachusetts with a wireless telegraph plant so that it can communicate with a land station located in the city.

The Philosopher of Folly.

"A young married man soon gets used to referring to 'my wife,'" says the Philosopher of Folly, "but it takes him a long time to be able to introduce unobtrusively a young woman he's rather afraid of as 'my sister-in-law.'"

The Philosopher of Folly.

"About the funniest thing," says the Philosopher of Folly, "is the motherly advice a young married woman gives to her old beaux."

Daily Thought.

No one can fail to see that the continuous and unswerving tendency of human development is towards peace and the love of mankind.—Elihu Root

Germany's Fond of Champagne.
Germany produces 14,000,000 bottles of champagne a year. She imports 1,500,000 from France.

In some English workhouses paupers have golf outfits given them and use of grounds for playing the game.

Our Government.

Of our system of government the first thing to be said is that it is really and practically a free system. It originates entirely with the people, and it rests on no other foundation than their assent.—Daniel Webster.

Disastrous Mixup.

The Gentleman at the Foot of the stairs—"Greatest difficulty getsh here 't all. F'got whether you told me 't have two drinks an' come home at 11, or elevenh drinks an' come home at two."—Sketch.